

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1949

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

WHICH INCLUDES THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.

Arthur Dunwell, Printer, Colwyn Bay

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor G. H. Hughes (Chairman)

Councillor I. Ll. Davies (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman A. Dunwell

Councillor W. H. Harrison

Councillor P. Arundale

„ E. Hughes

„ G. E. Hall

„ L. J. Morgan

„ H. Harrison

„ G. H. Ryden

„ M. R. Williams

Mayor of the Borough : Alderman A. Dunwell.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1949-50.

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

G. M. PAWSON, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods
(Until June, 1949)

W. P. S. RAE, M.S.I.A.
(From October, 1949)

Clerks :

Mrs. P. G. STORRS

Miss B. M. THOMAS

Town Hall,

Colwyn Bay.

17th July, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,
Colwyn Bay Borough Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the burgesses of your area in 1949.

The report deals with a period of transition. The National Health Act, 1948 is now in working order. Its value is not yet fully appreciated; its faults are only too evident. The most obvious feature is its lack of co-ordination. There are now three controlling authorities where there was previously one. We have an expectant mother looking to the Executive Council for a doctor, the Hospital Board for a Consultant or a hospital bed, the County Council for a midwife or an ambulance. Each is an independent authority—and jealous of its independence. There are other authorities concerned too—the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of National Insurance and the Borough Council. The Maternal Mortality rate in Colwyn Bay has risen—and small wonder.

Amongst the many duties we have, that of housing gives most worry. I have referred to this in previous reports. We have tried to be fair in the allocation of houses. No rigid scheme of points allocation can cover all contingencies or can hope to satisfy all desires. So many feel that their case is the most deserving. I reported 34 cases of legal overcrowding and two houses that were in my opinion unfit for human habitation. A few of these have been relieved. There are hundreds of cases where the standard of living leaves much to be desired. Moreover besides physical overcrowding, there is "mental" overcrowding—two persons in a five-roomed house may be one too many—it depends on the persons. The remedy is not different methods of allocating the few houses available but the building of more houses—that is beyond the control of the Council.

The report also deals with the control of food. This subject grows in importance. Food poisoning has not been notified but close supervision of all places where food is handled is essential—the importance of freedom from rats and mice, control of flies, cleansing of hands and utensils, etc., and premises, the use of hot water, detergents, antiseptics, clean towels, etc., are not always appreciated—especially by new employees.

The duties of the Council under the Milk and Dairies Orders have been diminished. A Government department is now responsible. Better results (on paper) have already been achieved by juggling with the method of laboratory testing. Unfortunately the housewife judges the quality of milk by its appearance in a cup of tea—this old-fashioned method may not be legal but it is searching and it does not confirm the idea that the milk supply is improving.

There has been very little infectious disease. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping-cough has been effective. Whooping-cough was more prevalent and affected younger children, in surrounding areas than in Colwyn Bay. In those areas, immunisation against whooping cough is not offered to the public.

During 1949 Mr. Pawson, Additional Sanitary Inspector, was appointed to a Senior post at Taunton. Mr. Rae took his place. This is the only change in a Staff which I have to commend for keenness and willingness and which has given me constant support and friendship.

To you, Mr. Chairman, I have to acknowledge the debt that can be owed by an Official only to an active and interested Chairman—stimulation, guidance and support.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	7,124
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1949)	23,290
Inhabited houses	6,679
Rateable value	£230,369
Sum represented by a penny rate	£925/5/0

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	119	124	243
Illegitimate	9	6	15
Total	128	130	258
Birth rate per 1000 population = 12.2.			

Still Births :			
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Total	7	4	11
Still-birth rate per 1000 population = 0.47.			

Infant Mortality :			
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	5	6	11
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births = 42.			

Deaths	157	215	372
Mortality per 1000 population = 15.9			

Deaths from :	
1. Puerperal Causes	1
2. Cancer	64
3. Measles	0
4. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

Comparability figure 0.70.

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the Borough has not varied during the last twelve months. This is in spite of the emigration of many of the youth of the town with the Ministry of Food and of the excess of deaths over births by 114. A census is due next year.

The following table shows how the statistics compare with 1948 and with the figures for England and Wales in 1949.

	England and Wales 1949	Colwyn Bay 1948	Colwyn Bay 1949
Population	—	23290	23290
Birth Rate	16.7	12.2	12.2
Infant Mortality Rate	32.0	30.5	0.42
Still-birth Rate	0.39	0.3	0.47
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.98	0.0	3.7
Death Rate	11.7	16.7	15.9

In considering the death-rate we must take note of the age of the population. The Registrar-General has supplied what is known as a “comparability factor” which is a scientifically calculated number which, when multiplied by the death-rate, gives a corrected death rate. The corrected death rate may be compared with that of England and Wales or with other towns.

Our corrected death rate is 11.1 and is well below the National figure.

For the first time since I came to Colwyn Bay I have to record an Infant Mortality Rate above that—and considerably above that—of England and Wales. The still-birth rate has also risen. 24 young lives were lost in 1949 as compared with 16 in 1948. The following table shows the ages and causes of infant death :—

Age	Sex	Cause of Death
5 minutes ...	M	Prematurity, Cerebral injuries.
3 hours ...	M	Prematurity, Atelectasis.
18 hours ...	F	Birth injury.
20 hours ...	F	Prematurity, Atelectasis.
2 days ...	M	Deformities.
2 days ...	F	Prematurity.
5 days ...	F	Prematurity, Atelectasis.
11 days ...	F	Birth injury.
2 months ...	M	Meningitis.
3 months ...	M	Meningitis.
4 months ...	M	Meningitis.

It will be noted that eight of these concerned children aged less than 12 days. Only one of these was due to abnormalities outside obstetrical control and eight were due to birth injuries or other abnormality resulting from the process of birth.

The following table shows the causes of death :

	1948	1949		
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	1	2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .	5	2	5	7
Tuberculosis (Other)	0	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	0	1
Influenza	1	1	4	5
Encephalitis	1	0	0	0
Cancer :				
Mouth	1	2	0	2
Uterus	3	0	4	4
Stomach, etc.	16	5	7	12
Breast	14	0	3	3
Other Sites	36	21	22	43
Total Cancer Deaths —	70	— 28	— 36	— 64
Diabetes	3	2	1	3
Intracranial Vascular lesions	59	16	34	50
Heart Diseases	141	43	69	112
Other Circulatory Diseases	21	14	15	29
Bronchitis	16	7	7	14
Pneumonia	9	2	3	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	4	4	8
Ulcer of Stomach, etc. ...	1	3	0	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	1	0	1
Appendicitis	0	1	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases ...	8	3	5	8
Nephritis	7	6	5	11
Maternal Causes	0	0	1	1
Premature Births	1	0	1	1
Birth Injury, etc.	4	2	6	8
Suicide	1	2	0	2
Road Traffic Accidents	4	1	2	3
Other Violent Causes	8	3	5	8
All Other Causes	24	14	10	24
Total	391	157	215	372

The above table shows that there were 19 fewer deaths in 1949 than in 1948. The causes do not vary much from year to year. As would be expected where the population is elderly, heart disease, cerebral haemorrhage and cancer are the chief causes.

The following table shows the ages at which death occurred :

	Male	Female	Total
0— 1	10	6	16
1— 4	1	0	1
5— 9	1	1	2
10—14	0	0	0
15—19	1	2	3
20—24	3	1	4
25—34	2	2	4
35—44	3	7	10
45—54	9	15	24
55—64	32	22	54
65 and over	123	171	294

The ratio of elderly to young is likely to rise. The departure of the Ministry of Food has taken many young people from Colwyn Bay—not only temporary residents but also natives who had, during the last ten years in which the Ministry had its headquarters and main administrative staff here, found employment as clerks.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Provisions :

(a) Bacteriological :

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway has continued to serve the area. Here all manner of bacteriological work is done and advice from an expert Bacteriologist can be obtained on all manner of bacteriological problems. Through this laboratory, all types of sera, etc., can be obtained at short notice.

During the year, the following specimens were sent for examination by Colwyn Bay Doctors :—

Nose and Throat swabs ...	256
Faeces	26
Urine	6
Miscellaneous	26
Water	43
Ice Cream	50
Miscellaneous	1
Total	408

(b) Pathological :

The Pathological Laboratory attached to the West Denbighshire Hospital has grown in usefulness and is being increasingly used for haematological and biochemical work, etc. It is proving a great help in diagnosis of disease. It is not possible to give a report on the number of tests made.

(c) Water :

Water has been examined for purity by two methods—

1. Chemical—this is carried out by the Public Analyst at the Assay Office, Chester. A report is included in the paragraph dealing with “Water.”
2. Bacteriological.—These tests are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

(d) **Milk :**

The practice of sending a sample of milk from each producer and vendor of milk in the Borough has continued but whereas the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was not very helpful in previous years, during 1949 it became absolutely non-coöperative. It is now necessary to send all milks to the Conway Valley Dairy Laboratory at Colwyn Bay and "appeal cases" to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway. The results are as satisfactory and as helpful.

Ambulance Facilities :

It is now the duty of the County Council to provide an Ambulance Service for those unable to travel to or from Hospital by ordinary transport. Many who claim to need an ambulance could, with little effort and probably considerable benefit, walk. In time the abuse of this service will be checked.

In Colwyn Bay the Voluntary Ambulance Corps works the service at a cost of 10½d. per mile to the ratepayers. The Honorary Secretary has supplied me with the following statement of work by the Corps in the year ending 31st March, 1950.

	1949	1950		
Accidents (4 fatal)	40	63	Increase	23
			(7 fatal)	
Admission to Hospital	303	426	Increase	123
Admission to Nursing Homes	90	106	Increase	16
House to House transport ...	54	32	Decrease	22
Out of district transport	125	85	Decrease	40
Total mileage	18506	15007	Decrease	3499
Ambulance case hours	1331	1443	Increase	111
Personnel hours	5342	4326	Decrease	998
Total cases	612	711	Increase	99

First Aid :

Mr. R. Courtney, Acting Divisional Superintendent of the Colwyn Bay Division of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem has given me the following statement of work done in the Borough during 1949 :—

During the Summer of 1949, 157 cases were treated at a Mobile First Aid Unit on the Promenade. Three of these were so severe as to require conveyance to Hospital by Ambulance.

In addition the Division attended at various public functions and at cinemas to give attendance to any person in need of help.

The Corps has a strength of twenty-five and maintains itself in an efficient condition so that its members are able to give First Aid treatment when required.

This work is given freely and voluntarily—no charge being made to Citizens or Visitors.

Clinics :

Clinics are held as follows :

1. At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.
 Tuesdays *Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (each week).
 Wednesdays *Toddler's Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks)
 Thursdays Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. (alternate weeks).
 Fridays Tuberculosis Clinic at 9.30 a.m. (on 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month).
 *Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. (each week).

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday when he sees women by appointment. These appointments are made at the Friday ante-natal Clinic.

2. At Llysfaen (Church House) :
 Mondays *Child Welfare at 3p.m. (alternate weeks).
3. At Mochdre (Church House) :
 Mondays *Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).
 *Attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Ladies' Committee has continued its activities and now has developed a number of functions—Socials, Make-do-and-Mend classes, toy making classes and "Keep Fit" classes. These are all very successful.

There is not a Day Nursery in the area.

Venereal Diseases :

These diseases are treated as follows :—

1. Llandudno and District Hospital—
Every Thursday at 2 p.m.
(Evening—males. Afternoon—females).
2. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out-Patients' Department.
Males—Monday, 5—7 p.m.
Saturday; noon.
Females—Monday, 5—7 p.m.
Thursday, 5—7 p.m.
3. Bangor—Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary :
Males—Wednesday, 6 p.m.
Females—Friday, 2—4 p.m.

Water Supplies :

No change has been made in the collection or distribution of water in the district. The greater part of the town receives water direct from Llyn Cowlyd by gravitation. Parts of Llysfaen and Upper Colwyn Bay are supplied from service reservoirs to which water must be pumped. Outlying parts still depend on springs and wells. These, on the whole, give pure water. They are subjected to frequent bacteriological examination. They tend to run dry in the summer however, and there was a lot of carting of water to the outlying parts in 1949. The Council is pushing on with schemes to improve the supply in these outlying parts and I hope the scheming will some day lead to results.

There are still 33 houses deriving water from surface wells.

The following bacteriological tests were made :

	Bact.	Chem.
Town Mains	41	1
Wells and streams	0	0
Rhos Swimming Pool	5	0
Bryn-y-Maen supply	7	0

The following is the most recent chemical analysis of the Main supply :—

Parts per 100,000 of water :

Total solid matter in solution	8.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.01
Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.9
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.1
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.008
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Nil
Temporary Hardness in Degrees Clark	0.7
Permanent Hardness in Degrees Clark	0.7
pH Value	6.6

Remarks (13th July, 1950) :

The above Chemical analysis is satisfactory.

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, Engineer to the Conway and Cowlyd Joint Water Board, informs me that the rainfall at Cowlyd Lake was :—

RAINFALL

		No. of days with 0.01 in. or more
January	10.91 inches	17
February	5.45 "	13
March	4.07 "	11
April	10.50 "	16
May	4.57 "	17
June	1.47 "	7
July	3.34 "	11
August	3.77 "	15
September	2.34 "	7
October	11.52 "	18
November	10.47 "	24
December	16.98 "	24
Total	85.39 inches	180

CONSUMPTION OF WATER

(in Colwyn Bay Borough)

January	39,146,800	gallons
February	34,902,000	„
March	38,626,000	„
April	38,160,000	„
May	41,394,300	„
June	42,345,000	„
July	44,850,800	„
August	43,793,700	„
September	41,007,000	„
October	39,695,500	„
November	38,178,000	„
December	38,567,100	„
Total	480,666,200	gallons

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938 :

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council :—

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken under the above Act, in the Borough of Colwyn Bay, during the year ended the 31st December, 1949 :—

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk	61	54	7
Ruby Wine	1	1	—
Butter	4	4	—
Tea	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Beer	1	1	—
Sweets	2	2	—
Sweetening Tablets ...	1	1	—
Jam	3	3	—
Cakes	1	1	—
Sausages	5	4	1
Ground Coffee	1	1	—
Sausage Meat	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	—
Fruit Drink	2	2	—
Gelatine	1	1	—
Lemonade	1	1	—
Ice Cream	3	3	—
Whiskey	1	1	—
Sherry	1	1	—
Bread	1	1	—
Totals	95	87	8

Six of the seven samples of milk shown as “not genuine” were only classified as such by reason of their being slightly below the standard in solids. The remaining sample contained added water, the origin of which was traced to a producer outside the District who was prosecuted, and fined.

One sample of Sausages was deficient in meat content, but the deficiency was small.

All other samples were certified as being genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) D. WYNNE GRIFFITHS,

Chief Inspector for the
County of Denbigh.

16, Woodland Road East,
Colwyn Bay.

Tuberculosis :

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The following table was sent to me by Dr. H. M. Williams, the Tuberculosis Physician for the area :—

New cases and contacts examined during the year.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total
	Adults		C'dren		Adults		C'dren		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	5	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	13
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	11	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	18
(c) Non-Tuberculous	4	9	5	3	—	—	1	—	22
(d) Tuberculous transfer cases	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	23	18	8	4	1	1	1	1	57

Number of attendances at the dispensary 136

Number of domicilliary visits 35

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths (during year)			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—19	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
20—24	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
25—34	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
45—54	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—64	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Total	13	7	1	4	3	5	1	—

Two of the deaths were transfer deaths which leaves seven registered locally agreeing with the Registrar's figure.

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the beginning and the end of the year 1949 :—

1st January, 1949				31st December, 1949.			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
67	65	16	21	71	64	16	25
132		37		135		41	
Total : 169				Total : 176			

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

The following report has been give me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1949.

General Summary.

TABLE I.

Complaints received and attended to	347
No. of Nuisances found	295
" " Houses which were inspected for nuisances	347
" " Nuisances abated	293
" " Nuisances not abated but work in hand	9
" " Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke	36
" " Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.	547
" " Visits to Camps	25
" " Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	295
" " Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances	13
" " Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes	125
" " Visits to Factories with mechanical power	198
" " Visits to Factories without mechanical power	41
" " Visits to Ice Cream Shops	44
" " Visits to Schools	17
" " Miscellaneous Visits	206
" " Inspections made to Dance Hall, Cinema and other places of Entertainment	28
" " Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	16
" " Inspections re Rats and Mice	114
" " Visits to Flats	147
" " Re overcrowding and Rent overcharging	24
" " Visits re Water Supply	45
" " Special Housing Inspections	735

TABLE II.
Sanitary Defects.

No. of Stopped Drains	16
„ „ Defective Drains	34
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools	5
„ „ Want of or insufficient drainage and W.C. accommodation	1
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	6
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestal and pan ...	5
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards ...	18
„ „ Want of Limewashing	11
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers	6
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	7
„ „ Burst Water Pipes	5
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings	23
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	27
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses	2
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting	17
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	11
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	17
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse	21
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	98
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings	28
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	8
„ „ Premises (Rats and Mice)	7
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accommodation	9
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	5
„ „ Defective Short Hoppers, etc., abolished	0
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	2
„ „ Defective Grates	9
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	5
„ „ Cases of Cooking facilities required	0
„ „ Defective surface water gullies	13
„ „ Defective chimneys	9
„ „ Drains reconstructed	7
„ „ Flooded cellars	4

TABLE III.

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other premises :—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir	265
„ „ Visits to Butchers' Shops	56
„ „ Visits to Fish Shops	17
„ „ Visits to Food Shops	190
„ „ Carcases of Beef inspected	1554
„ „ Sheep and Lambs inspected	9292
„ „ Pigs inspected	23
„ „ Sows inspected	0
„ „ Calves inspected	243

Also a large quantity of Fish and other Food Stuffs was inspected.

TABLE IV.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

No. of Visits re collection and salvage	264
„ „ Visits re disposal	225

The tip has been maintained in a clean, tidy condition through the year. The rat population has been kept in check by carrying out hole baiting poisoning over the entire area four times.

TABLE V.

Water Supplies.

No. of Water Samples :

	Bact.	Chem.
Town Mains	41	1
Wells and Streams	0	0
Rhos Swimming Pool	5	0
Bryn-y-Maen	7	0

Houses supplied by Public Mains :

(a) Direct to Houses	6190
(b) Standpipes	95
Houses supplied by Wells	33

TABLE VI.

Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages, etc.	22
Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream ...	6
No. of Ice Cream Samples taken	54
Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	55

1—Inspection of Factories and Workplaces

Premises [1]	Number of		
	Inspections [2]	Written Notices [3]	Occupiers prosecuted [4]
Factories	198	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request	
[with Power]			
Factories	41		
(without Power)			
Total	239		

2—Defects found in Factories and Workplaces

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prose- cutions were instituted [5]
	Found [2]	Remedied [3]	Referred to H.M. Inspector [4]	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	12		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding	12	12		
Want of drainage of floors	11	11		
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient, unsuit- able or defective not separate of sexes	3	5		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse [s. 101]				
Other offences [Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health [Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921]				
Total	38	40	Nil	Nil

*Including those specified in Sections 2 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings :

Bakehouses	11
Hotels and Cafes	7
Garages and Miscellaneous	14
Shops	19
Offices	0
Cinemas	0
Schools	2
Farms	7
Club Rooms	2
Church	1
Market	1
Dairies	2
Nursing Homes	2

Factories and Bakehouses :

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

Registered Factories :

Important classes of Factories, such as Workshops, Bake-houses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	22
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc.	10
Bootmakers and Repairers	9
Laundries	8
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	19
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers	3
Cycle and Motor Workshops	25
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	8
Miscellaneous	12
Diamond Cutting, etc.	1
Monumental Masons	2
Photographers	2
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging	6
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating)	11
Electricity and Gas Plants	5

Smoke Abatement :

There have been no prosecutions for Smoke Abatement.

Swimming Pool :

The Town is extremely fortunate in having such a very attractive and well-run Swimming Pool. The water is sea water which is subjected to constant filtration, chlorination and aeration. The Pool is privately owned and is maintained in first rate condition at all times. The well-cared for changing rooms, sunbathing terraces, cafe, etc., all combine to make it a real asset to the Borough.

Six samples of the Pool water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for examination, and in each case the report was "Highly Satisfactory."

As the largest holiday resort along the Coast, considerable surprise is often expressed that we have no Municipal Pool—particularly that there is no indoor Pool. This latter would be a great attraction for visitors and residents as outdoor swimming often has such a short season owing to our uncertain summers.

Fried Fish Shops :

Fried Fish Shops 12
The above are regularly inspected and are well conducted.

Housing :

5 houses have been built by private enterprise and 41 by the Local Authority.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act) 347
Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 372
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil
- (b) Number of inspection made for the purpose Nil

- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 295

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 281

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

- (a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice Nil
- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 14
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—
- (a) By owners 14
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil
- Houses scheduled demolished by owners Nil

- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit | Nil |
| Number of houses built by private enterprise ... | 5 |
| Number of houses built by Borough Council ... | 41 |

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | * |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | * |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | * |
| (b) Number cases of overcrowding reported during the year | * |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority | 35 |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 174 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report | * |

*Owing to the abnormal conditions, particularly after the outbreak of War, it was found impossible to keep an accurate record of overcrowding.

Work carried out during 1949 :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	347
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	295
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	281
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	14

„ „	Houses recommended for demolition	Nil
„ „	Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	547
„ „	Informal Notices served	347
„ „	Formal Notices served	14
„ „	Formal Notices outstanding	Nil
„ „	Notices outstanding end of 1949	9

Public Places of Entertainment :

As required by Circular 120/1920 Ministry of Health, all places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been thoroughly inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificate that the premises are satisfactory, was sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

28 visits were made, inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flocks Act, 1911 1928 :

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

Rodent Infestation :

During the year a full time operative for Rodent disinfestation was engaged by the Department. The Operator's time is devoted to disinfestation, disinfection, routine inspection of the sewers and surface sewer outfalls on the beach. Our experience so far, proves that this has been a very successful idea indeed. Charges are being made for disinfestation according to the time and material used. Regular servicing of certain business premises is carried out and co operation with tradesmen, poultry keepers, etc., has been very good.

Regular routine treatment of all sewers is undoubtedly one reason why complaints from private householders are so very few.

Bron-y-Nant Tip and Salvage Depots are treated four times per year—thus the rat population is kept to an absolute minimum and is never allowed to become a nuisance.

Number of private properties treated by the Department Operator	65
Number of sewer manholes treated	237
Number of treatments carried out over the entire area at Bront-y-Nant Tip	4

Co-operation with tradesmen, poultry keepers, etc., continues to be very good. It is obvious that certain types of premises are impossible to maintain in ratproof condition and regular treatment is essential. It is very pleasing to record that the Department is being asked more and more for advice and help with disinfection.

Ice Cream Control :

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations came into full operation on 1st May, 1949. The immediate effect was to reduce the number of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

Number of Samples.	Results.—Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
54	19	12	15	8

The results were sent to Producers and Retailers and any required improvements were promptly carried out.

Public Abattoir, Meat and other Foods.

The lack of trained Slaughtermen is becoming a very acute problem. There are very few, if any, young men, entering the trade and each year there is a definite decrease in the number of satisfactory men. The local Meat Traders' Association has been approached on several occasions and every facility offered for the training of young slaughtermen but so far, advantage has not been taken of our suggestions and offers.

The fact that the Local Authority holds the Slaughtering Contract of the Ministry of Food no doubt has something to do with the lack of co-operation in training schemes by the Butchers. One can only regret that this attitude exists and that they do not take a longer view of the situation.

The moment Slaughtering control ceases, the situation will present even greater difficulties to the local Meat Traders than are at present faced by the Local Authority.

Every effort has been made to maintain the very high standard of flaying, general dressing, etc., which has always been our aim. The condition and cleanliness of the Abattoir is at all times satisfactory and it is a pleasure to record that our men still take pride in first class workmanship.

The very dry Spring and Summer reduced the hay crop considerably and at times the grazing was rather poor. However this problem was general and we got through better than most. The amount of grazing land attached to the Abattoir, about 6 acres, appears to be the absolute minimum with which we can carry on satisfactorily with reasonably good conditions for cattle which have to be kept over for a few days.

Meat Inspection is 100 per cent. and is carried out smoothly and efficiently. The existing system of centralised slaughtering is very satisfactory indeed from a Public Health point of view. The relationships between the retail Butchers, the W.M.S.A., the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse Manager and ourselves, are extremely cordial and friendly and any difference of opinion or interpretation of an order has always been adjusted with the utmost goodwill.

We have no meat stalls or meat market in the town and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been regularly inspected and as usual, the very high standard of cleanliness which we expect, is being maintained.

Wet Fish Shops, Greengocers and Provision Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold are regularly inspected.

With a view to improving conditions and increasing speed of output, enquiries were made as to the possibility of purchasing an Electric Power Back Saw and also the purchase of an Electric Hoist. Unfortunately however, Mechanical Back Saws are not yet manufactured in this country and the Electric Hoist was expensive with a long delay in delivery and so the Committee decided to review the matter at a later date.

Cysticerous Bovis :

In accordance with the circular received from the Ministry of Food, November 1948, routine inspections have been made of all cattle killed at the Abattoir for the parasitic infection of Cysticerous Bovis—no case has been found.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1949 :—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
1554	243	9292	23	0	£339/8/4

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1949 :—

Boneless Fores, Hinds and Quarters of Beef	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies, Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
850	14509	227185 lbs.	£201/18/4

Wet Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provisions Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex.		Sheep and			
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Sows
No. killed	1156	397	243	9292	23	0
No. inspected	1156	397	243	9292	23	0

All diseases except T.B.

Whole carcases condemned	3	4	3	15	4	0
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned

236	98	3	340	4	0
-----	----	---	-----	---	---

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis

20.6	25.6	2.4	3.8	34.8	0
------	------	-----	-----	------	---

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcases condemned	0	29	1	0	1	0
--------------------------------	---	----	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned

31	16	0	0	0	0
----	----	---	---	---	---

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis

2.13	11.3	.41	0	0	0
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**Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the
Ministry of Food.**

Beef.

29 Cows—Gen. T.B.	11112 lbs.
4 Cows—Other Diseases	2477 lbs.
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	Nil lbs.
3 Oxen—Other Diseases	1219 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	631 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	1039 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.	7461 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases	15820 lbs.

Pork.

4 Pigs—Other Diseases	370 lbs.
1 Pig—Generalised Tuberculosis	290 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	Nil lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	51 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B.	35 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases	119 lbs.

Veal.

1 Calf—General T.B.	28 lbs.
3 Calves—Other Diseases	184 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil lbs.
Part Carcase—Other Diseases	31 lbs.
Plucks—T.B.	Nil lbs.
Plucks—Other Diseases	40 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

15 Carcases (emaciation, etc.)	468 lbs.
Part Carcases (bruises, etc.)	101 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	1878 lbs.

Unsound Food from Shops.

Jam	149 lbs.
Fish Cakes	37 cakes
Flour	298 lbs.
Fresh Fish	490 lbs.
Cheese	376 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	510 tins
Bacon	219 lbs.
Dried Fruit	359 lbs.
Cereals	1 pkt.
Pickles	19 botts.
Syrup	2 lbs.
Tinned Soups	89 tins
Tinned Milk	351 tins
Biscuits	70 lbs.
Fresh Fruit	478 lbs.
Butter	143 lbs.
Fat	22 lbs.
Sauces	38 botts.
Black Puddings	36 lbs.
Suet	4 lbs.
Tinned Fish	83 tins
Fruit	134 tins
Tinned Meat	336 tins
Fruit Juice	36 tins
Dried Egg	8 pkts.
Pudding Mixtures	7 pkts.
Cake Mixtures	6 lbs.
Pastes	101 jars
Poultry	120 lbs.
Rabbits	22

Milk Supplies.

During the year we have continued with our efforts to obtain two samples per month from each producer sending milk for sale within the Borough—particularly during the Summer months. The bulk of our samples were subjected to the Resazurin test and results were sent to retailers. "B" and "C" results were sent to the Cowkeepers and whenever possible, we followed up with a visit to the farm when within our boundary.

Owing to the complete lack of co-operation by the Area Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in Colwyn Bay, we have continued to have our samples examined

either at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway or at the Laboratory of a large modern Pasteurising Plant within the Borough.

The return of Milk bottles to the Dairies in a very unsatisfactory condition continues to be a major problem and a continual source of complaint by the Dairymen. A well rinsed bottle entails little work by the householder whereas the condition in which some bottles are returned reflects very unfavourably on their users.

The abnormally dry hot Summer made clean milk production very difficult—particularly for many of our small upland farms where the water supply is always a precarious one during the summer months. One cannot help but be pleased with the grand co-operation which exists between the dairymen and ourselves and with the way in which they seek our help when required, rather than regard the Department as “Inspectors” only.

Milk Control.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act 1944, was brought into operation on 1st October, 1949 and on the same date the following new Regulations came into operation :—

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
2. The Milk (Special Designation (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulation, 1949.
3. The Milk and Dairies (Raw Milk) Regulation, 1949.

The responsibility for the control of milk production, as distinct from sale and distribution, was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Licensing of Pasteurising and Sterilising establishments was transferred to the Denbigh County Council, Food and Drugs Authority.

The Licensing of milk sold under the Special Designations remains with the Local Authority and fees are no longer chargeable. It has not been our practice here in Colwyn Bay to charge for Licences under the Special Designations Regulations for some years.

Report on Milk Suppliers during year 1949 :

Total number of samples taken during 1949	1251
Total number of examinations on above samples	1278

Number of samples of each grade taken :

Pasteurised and heat treated	27
Certified T.T.	11
Tuberculin Tested	107
Accredited	0
Ungraded	1106
	1251

Results of Examination :

Ungraded	Satisfactory	928
	Unsatisfactory	178
Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	88
	Unsatisfactory	19
Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	10
(Pasteurised)	Unsatisfactory	1
Pasteurised	Satisfactory	25
	Unsatisfactory	2
		1251

Number of Farms producing milk within the Borough :

Certified	1
Tuberculin Tested	6
Accredited	2
Ungraded	27
	36

Number of Dairies from which milk is retailed ... 28

Retailers licensed for sale of graded milks :

Certified Licences	1
T.T.	13
Pasteurised	9
Pasteurised T.T.	6
Accredited	0
Licences to produce Pasteurised Milk	2
Licences to produce T.T. Pasteurised Milk	2
Visits to Cowsheds and Farms	41
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	270

Licences to bottle Graded Milks :

Pasteurised	2
Pasteurised T.T.	2
T.T.	3
Accredited	0
Supplementary licences for the sale of T.T. Milk	2

Refuse Collection and Disposal :

	1948-49	1949-50
Salvage—Gross Income ...	£2247	£2089
Refuse Collection	10890.40 tons	10896 tons
Cost per ton	18/6	19/8
Refuse Disposal	11586.15 tons	11719.5 tons
Cost per ton	2/6.5	2/4.5
Total cost per ton, collection		
Number of Premises from		
and disposal	21/0.5	22/0.5
which refuse was collected	6939	7754

Cost per 1000 premises :

Collection	£1450.2	£1382.0
Disposal	£ 211.41	£ 176.81

House and Trade Refuse Collection :

4873 loads weighing 10,896 tons.
 53 loads of night soil, unweighed.
 523 loads by private persons not weighed.

1. Total refuse collected (in tons)	10890
Total refuse disposed (in tons)	11719
2. Area (in acres)	6187
2. Number of houses or premises	7754
4. Rateable Value	£230369
5. Product of 1d. Rate	£925
6. Total Rates in the £	21/-

Refuse Disposal—Bron-y-Nant Tip :

Soil for top cover has always been an urgent necessity at Bron-y-Nant because of the complete lack of suitable covering on the site. Towards the end of the year we were fortunate enough to get some two thousand tons of top soil, at a nominal figure, from one of the Quarries and consequently, a further two acres of land is now under cultivation.

The keeping down of weeds, etc., on land where tipping has been completed is an ever increasing expense and so the preparation of the land for cropping or grazing well justifies the cost entailed. A considerable number of the residents of Dinerth Road and Conway Road overlooking the tip have passed very agreeable comments as to the satisfactory appearance and condition of the tip throughout the year.

The existing site is fast becoming filled in to its limit and further land for tipping must be considered. There is suitable land adjoining one existing side to the Northwards and one hopes that this land will be obtained for this purpose.

Refuse Collection :

All refuse collected is weighed at the Gas Works before delivery to the Bron-y-Nant Tip and it is rather interesting to note that the amount collected during 1949-50 is within seven tons of the amount collected during 1948-49. The cost of collection has gone up by about 1/- per ton due to general increased costs and also to the adoption of the 44 hour week. The loss of four hours per man per week has been very noticeable and we find that the maintenance of an exact seven-day collection is more and more difficult to achieve.

The standardization of our lorries is proving a real advantage. We now have 5 Karrier CK3. types and one Karrier Bantam. The Bantam is required for the collection of trade refuse where there are many narrow and awkward entries to negotiate. With the 5 CK3. lorries, there is considerable interchangeability and we can carry a more comprehensive range of spares.

Our five refuse trailers continue to do good service—in fact, they have become an essential. Four of them were purchased in 1939 and are now becoming worn out. They require a great deal of maintenance. The remaining one was purchased in 1948 and is in good condition.

Almost without exception, every Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe, Boarding house, have their own private arrangement with regard to the collection of kitchen waste by pig or poultry keepers. Our collection of kitchen waste has almost ceased owing to the appalling amount of and the range of the contraries which were found in the Bins. Street bins by farmers and pig keepers have been discontinued because of the same reason. The careful searching of the kitchen waste meant that the collection became uneconomical.

Llysfaen :

There has been no major change during the year with regard to the number of houses still served by pail closets—approximately 220. It is of course, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and one which is constantly receiving the attention of the Committee. We must not forget however, that this problem is not peculiar to Colwyn Bay alone as similar

conditions appertain in very many rural areas. The problem is extremely difficult and there is no easy solution. The houses are straggling and wide spread; the country is very hilly indeed and the substrata mainly solid rock. The provision of sewers, disposal plant, etc., would be enormous and the cost of connections and conversions would, in itself, be very formidable.

Many of the houses in the area have water carriage systems to septic tanks and soakaways and these can be a source of considerable trouble owing to the prevalence of impervious limestone faults or "locks" as they are termed locally, in the rock. When the builder is fortunate enough to tap into a lock, it often proves extremely helpful by disposing of the effluent for considerable periods without nuisance or attention.

Salvage :

During the year we collected and sold 292 tons of waste paper. This is only 7 tons less than during 1948/9 and it was a very good effort indeed in view of the fact that the average housewife has begun to lose her "Salvage-mindedness." Unfortunately however, on the 1st November, 1949 the Ministry reduced the controlled price from £6 10s. 0d. per ton to £5 0s. 0d. for mixed paper and cardboard, thus our income realised £1629 compared with £1940 for the previous year.

Bottles and jars proved difficult to sell and our turnover fell from 609 dozen (£69) to 196 dozen (£13 14s. 10d).

In an effort to reduce our bailing costs, our Committee have ordered a Power Bailer and we are expecting delivery of this about July, 1950.

As ever, the dangerous nature of many of the contraries and the amount of them, is a constant source of worry and danger to our men. Waste Paper has to be hand-picked and hand-loaded into the Balers and the danger from broken crockery, tin cans, used razor blades, etc., is very real. The constant care required in handling adds very seriously to our baling costs.

Collection of our waste paper for transport to the Paper Mills by the Railway Company has been excellent. Frequent collection means that our stocks are kept at a minimum and thus reduces our fire and damage risks.

Borough of Colwyn Bay
CLEANSING SERVICES

Statement of Costs for year ended 31st March, 1950. House and Trade Refuse.

PARTICULARS	1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		Total including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Gross Expenditure (excluding Salvage)	10847	10200	1447	1393	12294	11743
2 Gross Income (excluding Salvage)	150	150	76	76	226	226
3 Net Cost	10697	10050	1371	1317	12068	11517
Unit Costs	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
4 Gross Expenditure per ton ..	19 11	19 0	2 6	2 4 75	22 5 0	21 4 75
5 Gross Income per ton	3	3	1 50	1 50	4 5	4 50
6 Net Cost per ton	19 8	18 9	2 4 50	2 3 25	22 0 5	21 0 25
7 Net cost per 1000 population	£ 459.21	£ 437.96	£ 58.95	£ 56.54	£ 518.16	£ 494.50
8 Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	1382	1315	176.81	171.41	1558.81	1486.14

21st July, 1950.

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cleansing Superintendent.

SALVAGE.

April 1st, 1949 to March 31st, 1950

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	292	4	0	0	1629	11	5
Rags	4	4	0	24	91	8	5
String, etc.	3	0	0	0	15	0	0
Heavy Scrap	6	1	1	0	16	13	6
Aluminium	0	0	6	24	2	8	8
Hair	0	0	1	14		16	10
Brass	0	2	2	21	4	17	7
Lead	0	1	3	22	7	5	5
Bones	0	19	2	2	3	18	1
Bottles and Jars ..	196 dozen				19	17	4
	306	15	2	13	1791	17	3

On May 9th I returned to my normal duties after being seconded for some seven months to the Ministry of Food. During this period I was a member of the Meat Inspection team on T.S.S. "Southern Venturer" during her 1948/9 Whaling Expedition to the Antarctic. I would like to record my appreciation of the consideration shown to me by the Health Committee and Council in permitting me to leave on such an unusual assignment.

It was a wonderfully interesting and instructive experience, during which we steamed approximately 27,000 miles and spent 198 days at sea. After leaving South Georgia we spent 4½ months in the Antarctic Ocean and Weddell Sea without sighting land, apart from distant glimpses of the South Sandwich and South Orkney Islands.

It will be appreciated I am sure, that doing Meat Inspection with the carcasses of the Whales weighing, on occasion, well over 100 tons, our work was no sinecure. We carried out inspections and recorded data on almost 2000 whales of the Blue Fin, Sea and Sperm species. One sincerely hopes that the information and data which we recorded—often in somewhat difficult conditions—have proved of value to the Ministry

of Food. A voyage of this duration naturally leaves one with many vivid memories amongst the happiest of which are the ones of the grand co-operation and helpful spirit which existed between we three members of the Meat Inspection Team, and the help, friendliness and many acts of kindness shown to us by everybody aboard the ship.

I must also thank particularly the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. McKendrick, Mr. G. M. Pawson, Additional Sanitary Inspector, and all members of the Health Department Staff for the extra effort which my absence required of them.

In June, Mr. Pawson left us to take up duty with the Taunton U.D. Council as District Sanitary Inspector and we all wish him well in his new appointment. Mr. William Rae (Caernarvon) joined the Department as Additional Sanitary Inspector on the 21st October, 1949 and he is settling down very happily amongst us.

In conclusion of my Report, may I express my appreciation for all the help and many kindnesses shown to me by the Chairman (Mr. Gwilym H. Hughes) and all the members of the Health Committee.

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. AUSTWICK,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1949.

MONTH	Mean reading of Mercurial Baromet- er in Inches	F. (mean) Dry Bulb Thermometer	Wet Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Maximum Thermo- meter F. (mean)	Minimum Thermo- meter F. (mean)	Rainfall in Inches 5 in. Gauge	Number of Wet Days	Hours Sun-shine by Campbell- Stokes Recorder	Number of Days Sun	Max. Rain in inches during 24 hours and date
January	30.07	44.9	42.9	49.1	40.0	2.75	14	50.9	23	.76 ins. 7th
February	30.20	44.5	41.9	49.8	39.2	1.24	11	115.8	26	.26 ins. 8th
March	30.15	44.3	41.8	49.0	38.0	1.62	9	143.5	23	.48 ins. 4th
April	29.99	51.0	47.7	56.6	44.9	2.32	15	167.2	27	.52 ins. 5th & 6th
May	29.95	52.9	48.5	58.0	44.2	1.37	14	239.5	30	.53 ins. 27th
June	30.13	60.26	56.02	64.93	51.73	0.41	7	290.3	30	.13 ins. 2nd
July	30.13	63.25	58.7	67.7	57.0	1.19	11	238.6	26	.36 ins. 20th
August	30.09	62.8	58.6	68.0	56.0	2.12	11	213.9	29	.69 ins. 7th
September	30.25	62.4	57.9	68.0	55.6	.62	6	165.5	27	.51 ins. 22nd
October	29.91	55.8	52.4	60.0	50.0	3.85	19	91.7	28	1.15 ins. 25th
November	29.66	47.67	44.92	51.23	43.17	2.95	23	51.0	16	.38 ins. 4th & 8th
December	29.78	45.07	42.09	49.19	41.42	4.07	21	29.9	19	.52 ins. 8th
Totals						24.51	161	1797.8	304	
Mean	30.02	52.90	49.45	57.63	46.76					

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.

(Signed) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M., Inst., C.E.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

L. HILL,
Observer.



